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Republican Editorial Association. The annual meeting of the Republican Editorial Association of Indiana will be held on Friday, Feb. 24, at the Denison Hotel parlors, Indianapolis. Officers will be elected and other business will be transacted.

By order of the executive committee. R. A. BROWN, President.

HOKE SMITH has announced that it will be his mission to act the part of executioner of the corporations and pen-

THE rulings of the presiding officers of the Indiana Legislature would make the most unique, novel and astonishing work on parliamentary usage that could be published.

THE Republicans in the Legislature of North Dakota, by failing to agree, have lost a United States Senator where they might have chosen one if a few men could have put the public welfare before their personal ambition.

It must be a source of gratification to all Americans to see that the Ribot government in France has been strengthened by the storms through which it has passed, as was indicated by a vote by which confidence in it was declared by 315 to 186.

It is no doubt extremely gratifying to Mr. Cleveland to see how enthusiastically each member of his Cabinet indorses the appointment of all the other members as the very best selection that could have been made and a proof of the President-elect's great wisdom.

THE Milwaukee Sentinel retracts its statement that "Judge Gresham's appointment is the reward of party perfidy," having, upon consideration of later Cabinet appointments, come to the conclusion that "Mr. Cleveland's purpose is to break down the Democratic party."

WASHINGTON was the first man who conceived the idea of connecting the Ohio with the Atlantic by a series of capals. He was a believer in internal improvements. Consequently his birthday is a proper season to inquire what has become of the "good-roads" move-

May the spirit of George Washington to-day strive with those members of the Legislature who have refused to vote \$50,000 to the entertainment of the men who fought to save the Union which he did so much to establish, and strive so successfully that they will retrace their unpatriotic steps.

THE News has not attempted and will not attempt to explain its inconsistency in favoring a State appropriation for a soldiers' monument and opposing one in aid of the National Encampment of the G. A. R. It is one of those things that cannot be explained on any other ground than that of caprice.

WHEN a Democratic Senator asks that the official announcement of a confirmation may be delayed, in order to prevent the President from nominating a man to take the place of the confirmed appointee, and Republicans agree to it, it is fair to say that senatorial courtesy may yet prevent all legislation.

It now seems that the winter racetrack advocates in New Jersey may be able to maintain their nuisance, but in New Jersey, if a correspondent of the New York Times is correct, the racetrack crowd have put the Democratic majority under some sort of obligation by furnishing campaign contributions.

ALABAMA announces with elation that forty thousand colored men, to whom the Constitution of the United States gave citizenship more than a quarter of a century ago, have been deprived of the right of suffrage by the Legislature. To deprive a man of suffrage is to take from him the only sure defense of citizenship and personal protection. There can be no greater outrage, even if it does not cause comment.

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS missed a great opportunity to advance himself in the estimation of the fair-minded people of Indiana when he failed to veto the outrageous McHugh bill extending two years all the terms of the municipal governments of the State except those of two cities having special charters. The fact that he permitted it to become a law without his approval does not help him, since it is a confession that he believes that the measure is a bad one, but that he has not the independence to veto it.

No Legislature ever had a better opportunity to give the State a wide advertisement of the most desirable character than the present one has in the proposed appropriation for the National Encampment of the G. A. R. For reasons not necessary to detail, and the justice of which we neither affirm nor | ness suited to his great nature. The

deny at this time, Indiana has the reputation of being rather small in some respects. It is also the general impression outside of the State that there survives here a strong feeling of hostility to the old soldiers. The present is a grand opportunity to give the lie to both of these charges. If the Legislature will appropriate \$50,000 in aid of the National Encampment its action will stand forever as an answer to the charge that the Hoosier State is mean or prejudiced against the veterans. The moment such an appropriation was made the fact would be sent by telegraph throughout the length and breadth of the land, and would be published next morning in hundreds of newspapers, to be read and commented on at hundreds of thousands of breakfast tables. It would be everywhere regarded and commented on by the newspapers as a splendid act of gratitude, and the liberality and patriotism of the State would be universally praised. Such an advertisement would be worth a great deal to the State in a moral sense, and its influence would be felt with cumulative effect for years to come. Truly, the Legislature has a great opportunity.

THE END OF AN AMBITIOUS SCHEME.

About a year ago the name of President McLeod, of the Reading Railroad Company, became known throughout the country in connection with a "combine" of railroad and anthracite coal properties designed to control the price and the transportation of the entire output of the hard-coal mines. The sanction of this combine by the New Jersey Legislature was necessary to give it legal effect, and that was procured, if the testimony is credited, by a purchase of the leaders of the majority party, and finally failed in part because Gov. Abbett was frightened. It was a trust and through its influence the price of anthracite coal was advanced. Ambitious, evidently, to attain the prominence of Gould, the Vanderbilts and others as a railroad magnate, President McLeod and his associates entered into a combination to unite and control some of the most important lines in New England. The expansive system of the Boston & Maine, extending east and north of Boston, was captured and Mr. McLeod became its president To connect this system with the Reading it was necessary to capture the New York & New England and the Old Colony in Massachusetts. In doing this the McLeod syndicate encountered the opposition of the richest railroad corporations and managers in New York. The object of the syndicate was to get control of a majority of the New York & New England stock before the annual meeting, to be held a few weeks hence. To accomplish this it purchased heavily and largely upon margins, putting up the stock and other securities of the Reading as collaterals. A knowledge of this fact led the opponents of McLeod to raid the Reading properties. Jan. 25 Reading was quoted at 5334, but on Monday it sold down to 2914. As the Reading declined the brokers called upon the McLeod syndicate for money to make good the margins on New York & New England, which was also falling. They could not raise the money; consequently the brokers threw the Reading, as well as the New England, upon the market, causing a rapid decline in both, but par-

ticularly in Reading. It is probable that the entire combination will go to pieces, coal trust and all, thus ending the wide-reaching plans of one who aspired to be known as a railroad magnate. Norailroad property has been really injured, but the earnings of the Reading, instead of being used to belster up an attempt to capture the New England, will be devoted to the payment of its liabilities. In the stock transactions, to Monday night, the immense sum of \$34,000,000 had been lost by those who held or purchased Reading at higher figures. Doubtless a few have added this amount to the millions they previously owned, while the bull side, numbering thousands, are poorer to that figure in the aggregate. It is by such speculative schemes and by the contentions which grow out of them that the poor become poorer in the end and the few rich much richer, since, in the end, the victory is with those who can furnish the most money.

WASHINGTON NOT A DEMOCRAT.

Much will be said to-day in appreciation of the character and public services of Washington. Too much cannot be said in justice to a great man and a true patriot. It is a pleasure, even, to find Democratic speakers extolling him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and to know that Democratic associations celebrate his birthday. Still, Washington was not a Democrat in any part of present sense that the word is used to indicate a political party. He did not hold an idea that is popular with the Democratic leaders of to-day. He never talked of State supremacy, nor did he trouble himself about State rights when they came into collision with the power and supremacy of the United States. When a United States revenue law was enacted, by his recommendation, which laid a tax on whisky, he insisted upon its collection in spite of the protests of the Jefferson factionists, and called out the troops to do so. George Washington was a protectionist, not so rabid as Jefferson, but a sturdy, out-and-out protectionist. He had that real American spirit which led him to have a new suit made of domestic cloth for his inauguration. Unlike some of his successors, he would not have paid two prices for a set of harness

No man, except Lincoln and Grant was ever so bitterly maligned as was Washington by the Democratic or Jeffersonian press. He was described as an aristocrat, a tyrant and a traitor to the liberties of the people. In fact, if the editor of any Democratic crossroads organ is anxious to add to his stock of abuse against the next election, let him read some of the full histories of Washington's times. He will not only find vigorous invective, but he will find that Washington hated the Democratic clubs of Jefferson with a robust-

because they were English.

Journal does not refer to these facts of history with a wish to lessen the admiration of Democrats for a man who won the highest regard in public life for carrying out those policies and holding those views which were then opposed by those who called themselves Democrats, but to which the Democracy of to-day is hostile.

MR. J. H. CLAYPOOL, in a communication to the Journal, yesterday, said: "The State of Indiana owns several million dollars' worth of destructible property, yet not one dollar of insurance is carried to protect this valuable property against loss by fire." He should have excepted the Female Reformatory building, on which the women managers, about two years ago, placed \$51,-000 insurance. After the fire of last spring, which partially destroyed the building, they drew every dollar of the insurance, and it went far towards restoring and enlarging the building, which is still insured. It looks very much as if the Female Reformatory were the only public institution in the State that is managed on strictly business principles.

MR. POTTER PALMER, one of Judge Gresham's "plutocratic" friends in Chicago, is reported by a correspondent of the Sentinel as saying: "The appointment of Judge Gresham is highly satisfactory, not only to the Democrats of Illinois, but to the people. The fact is the Judge has been a Republican in name only for the past four years." In other words, his conversion to Democracy dates from the failure of the Republican party to nominate him in 1888. and from the nomination and election of Harrison. The Judge will hardly thank his Democratic, plutocratic friend for blurting out the truth in that fashion.

THE financial disaster which has overtaken Governor McKinley is of such gigantic proportions that it will excite much the same feeling of sympathy that goes out to a man whose family circle is invaded by death. The full extent of the disaster is not yet known, but it will wipe out every dollar of his own and his wife's fortune, including their homestead and household furniture. In this trying emergency Gov. McKinley is showing himself, as in every other position, a grand man, and is fully justifying the confidence of those who are nobly befriending him. He is pure gold.

Ar the time of the great Chicago fire, in October, 1871, the City Council met in special session and appropriated \$20,000 for the relief of the sufferers. There was not a vote in the Council against the appropriation, and if there was a voice in the city against it it was never heard. The News did not say a word against it. If that action was justifiable on the grounds of humanity an appropriation to aid in receiving and entertaining the surviving veterans of the war would be equally justifiable on grounds of gratitude and patriotism.

ACCORDING to the latest scientific injune tion you must keep your distance from the telephone or you will catch microbes that consumptives and others have left in the transmitter. It's a great wonder any of us have managed to live as long as we have in these scientific times.

THE Kokomo Gazette-Tribune, a very bright paper, by the way, has dropped the first part of its double name and will here after be known as the Tribune. It would be a convenience to all concerned if other papers with hyphenated names would drop one of them.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What was the real aim of Queen Isabella in fitting Columbus out with ships—was it to establish trade, or to establish Christianity? C. M. s. It is difficult to determine with exactness the motives governing the actions of historical characters; but historians agree that Isabella was a woman of great piety, and also possessed practical sense and patriotism in a high degree. Gifted with an intellect more keen than many advisers of her court could boast, she foresaw the possibilities following the discovery and control of new continents by her government, and in sending out the expedition she was doubtless moved by the wish to extend the power and influence of Spain as well as to enlarge the dominion of the church.

READERS: The census of 1890 gave the population of Indianapolis, exclusive of suburbs, as 105,436.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Watts-What is the matter with Thompson! He has got so he stammers all the time. Potts-His wife made him stop swearing. Well Educated.

"Is this parrot pretty well educated?" "I should say he is. I educated him myself. There ain't no flies on that there parrot, by a long shot."

Ode to George. This is the day for you to shine, Great hero of the hat-Chet. But when St. Patrick's comes-Oh, where will you be at?

Her Charming Curts, She is old and she's angular, acrid and tart. she hasn't the slightest excuse for a heart; Yet to young Jagsby's eyes she's the fairest of

Because of the corkscrews she makes of her Watts-This gold famine looks as if it might

Lushforth-Zat sof 'Tsettles it. I was thinkin' 'bout takin' go (hic) gold cure; but I won't do anything to decrease supply. Patri'tism 'fore pers'n'l int'rest, every time!

STATE PRESS ON GRESHAM.

GRESHAM ought to have been made Secretary of Agriculature. He is as changeable as the weather. - Evansville Standard. IT will always be difficult to convince thinking, practical people that the placing of Judge Gresham so near the Democratic throne is not the result of a bargain and a sale. Future ages will place the Judge in the class along with that Biblical character who sold his birth-right for a mess of

pottage.-Frankfort News. In the course of time he will be given a life position on the Supreme Court bench. and that will be the last of his "martyrdom." as well as the conclusion of his contract with Cleveland. It is high time that this kind of professional patriotism should be given a rest, and at any rate it is deserv-

ing of being ridiculed to scorp. Lafayette DYED-IN-THE-WOOL Democrate are kicking at the prospect of Gresham in the Cabinet. We don't blame them. What's the use of holding the faith during long years of wandering in the desert, if deserters from the enemy are to gobbie all the pie on | into their proper position.

reaching the promised land. Mr. Gresham should take a back seat in his new church until he learns the tune to the hymns, and has done his duty by the contribution box. -Cannelton Enquirer.

It is plain that Judge Gresham's idea is that a man may seek office at the sacrifice of his consistency. It is not possible to imagine such great men as Washington and Clay and Lincoln seeking positions in the government service by any such methods. The public judgment, in due time, will pronounce such methods unwarranted and Judge Gresham's good name and fame are sure to suffer by his acceptance of a place in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet.—Crawfordsville Journal.

THE sequel shows that the Republicans of Indiana, who had the best opportunity to know Walter Q. Gresham, put a proper estimate upon his party loyalty, as well as upon his character and ability, when they refused to join the crowd of pero-worshipers who were booming him for the nomination at Chicago in 1888. A man who will sell his political principles or betray his party for personal spite or political place s unworthy the confidence of his countrymen.-Bedford Mail.

HOW THE SOUTH LOVES GRESHAM.

THE chief officer of the Democratic administration should not be a Republican. -New Orleans (La.) Times-Democrat. THE people want men who have made the Democratic party the hope of the Republic. - Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal-Ava-

A GOOD Democrat might have been found somewhere, if not in Illinois, for the most important place in the Cabinet .- Senator Palmer.

It is a pity that the Democratic party does not afford material enough to furnish Mr. Cleveland with a Cabinet.-Lynchburg (Va.) News. GRESHAM'S appointment to such a high

responsible position would be a gross inustice to the party in power. - Birmingham Ala.) News. GRESHAM is, no donbt, an able and worthy man, but he recently declared that

he is with the Democracy only on the tariff question-Mobile (Ala.) Daily Register. THE rumor has developed great disappointment to thousands of the most enthusiastic admirers Mr. Cleveland has among the Democratic-salt-of-the-earth .- Mont-

gomery (Ala.) Advertiser. THE Democracy of the country has no other expectation than that Mr. Cleveland in the selection of his Cabinet will surround himself with able, tried and true Democrats.—Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

MRS, WISTAR, the well known transla tor of German novels, is the daughter of the late "Fanny Kemble." Appropriately enough, she lives in Germantown, Pa.

THE London Optician says that great men are usually blue-eyed, and instances Shaks-Goethe, Franklin, Napoleon, Bismarck. Gladstone, Huxley, Virchow and Renan.

CHARLES F. YERKES, the street railway magnate, has offered three prizes for the best design of "Sheridan's Ride." the statue. when completed, to be presented to the city of Chicago through the West Park commissioners. THE present Pope comes from a long-

lived family. With the exception of his brother, the Cardinal, who died a few years ago at the age of eighty-two, his immediate relatives have reached the age of ninety years or over.

It is a fact worth knowing that books with white and very delicate bindings are cleaned in the book stores by rubbing the covers with a chamois skin dipped in powdered pumicestone. This scouring makes them look like new.

PROF. Moses G. FARMER, of Click, Me. for many years electrician at the United States torpedo station at Newport, is preparing for exhibition at Chicago a section of an electric railroad which he operated in public halls in New Hampshire towns as long ago as 1847.

Some one has been interviewing J. Lockwood Kipling, in Australia, where he is visiting, in regard to the writings of his famous son. He thinks that Rudyard's best work is in the short stories, and cites "The City of the Dreadful Night" as one of the cleverest bits. "Absolutely photographic in its distinctness," is the paternal verdict. Lahore, it seems, is the city thus realistically portrayed. "On a hot night," says Mr. Lockwood Kipling, "there is no more fearful place in the world than Labore. It is hell with the lid on."

THE hoop skirt now may have a rest From the jibes that's put upon it; The next thing pow to catch the flings Is the coming Easter bonnet.

-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Labor Signal The Labor Signal desires to say a few words of sober truth to the working people of Indianapolis upon the subject of the coming National Encampment of old soldiers and their relations thereto. Under no circumstances should they be dragooned into an indorsement of the Indianapolis News's policy toward that important event It is not for the G. A. R. that the Signal contends, but the credit and prosperity of our city, and whenever we go on record as opposing that we are doing ourselves and the community a grievous wrong. There is not a sane man in Indianapolis who will question the advantage of the encampment to this city, or that \$150,000 could be invested in a better way. The only contention is, how shall the amount be raised? If all would voluntarily contribute to the fund in proportion to their ability to give. the subscription plan of raising the money would be preferable. But every one knows that the result of such a plan would be to place the entire burden upon a few publicspirited men-persons who are called upon every day to contribute to public enterprises-while many with far greater ability to give, and whose interests would be largely advanced, would give nothing. This is true of every community. If the four-cent levy is made each person will be compelled to bear an equitable share of the expense, that is. up to the amount of \$75,000. The remaining \$75,000 will be raised by subscription. If a person pays taxes upon \$1,000 worth of property the increase will amount to 90 cents-45 cents one year and 45 cents the next. We can have a creditable encampment or a discreditable one, and upon the Legislature and City Council the responsibility for failure must rest. That both bodies may know that organized labor is upon the side of progress, and we favor making the encampment a success, both the enabling act and the ordinance to appropriate the money should be indorsed. The Signal is mistaken as to the amount of the tax levy. It will not exceed altogether 71/2 cents in the two years .- Ed. Journal.

The Speakership. The Indianapolis Journal, in a late issue,

deprocated that change in the status of the Speakers in the lower houses of our legislatures by which, from mere moderators and presiding officers, as they were intended to be, they have become the leaders of their party in the houses over which they preside. The Commercial has frequently referred to this matter in discussing the status of the Speaker of the national House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House is, in practice, the most powerful officer of the government, except the President. In fact, as regards his influence over legislation, he is more powerful than the President. By skillful arrangement of his committees he can promote or defeat any schemes of legislation he chooses. The Constitution did not contemplate any such power in the Speaker. It is a mere outgrowth of custom, and can be very easily changed, and the Speaker relegated to his true position, by the House resuming the power of naming its own committees. The Senates all name their own committees, and none of the presiding officers of the national or State Senates have such power or prominence as the Speakers of the lower houses. There is no good reason why the Houses should not name their own committees, just as the Senates do, and when they take that task on themselves the Speakers will drop back

WILL LET THE RESERVE ALONE

Rather than Touch the \$100,000,000 Gold Fund Bonds Will Be Issued.

Though the President Is Still Firmly Opposed to Increasing the Public Debt He Will Not Permit Gold to Sell at a Premium.

Cleveland in Accord with the Policy of the Harrison Administration.

He Will Be Confronted with a Condition, However. That May Force an Issue of Bonds or an Extra Session of Congress.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Only on One Condition Will the Harrison Administration Issue New Bonds. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Gold shipments and the rumors of continued demands for gold from abroad make the financial situation interesting. It has been expected for the past week or two that some action on the part of the administration would be necessary to prevent a premium on gold, but fortunately up to this time nothing has occurred to bring the situation to what might be called the danger line. There is a difference of opinion as to whether in event of the \$100,000,000 reserve being touched, gold would go up to a premium, but no one in charge of the financial affairs of the government wishes to experiment with such a delicate problem. It is like the gentleman who wished to hire a coachman, and, from the applicants, singled out three. He asked the first how near he would drive to a precipice if he had a spirited pair of horses and any member of the family in his charge. The would-be driver answered that he thought he could approach within three feet without danger of overturning. The second man was questioned, and in like manner he gave it as his opinion that he could drive within a foot of the edge and yet avert a catastrophe. The third man, a blunt sort of feilow, answered promptly that he would not go near the precipice at all, whereupon he was engaged. This is the gold situation. The administration will take no chances with the gold reserve. Rather than come near the hundred-million limit bonds will be issued and sold. Of course, it will be understood always that the very last thing the President desires to do is to increase the national debt. He is steadfastly opposed to issuing bonds for this reason, but there is a principle involved even greater than this. It has been the boast of the Republican party that one dollar of American money is the equal of every other dollar issued, and to allow a gold dollar to go to a premium would set at naught this record.

GOLD WILL BE KEPT AT PAR. Under President Harrison's administration gold will not be allowed to go to a premium, and every resource at the, command of the government will be exercised to make the financial record of the Republican party true to the best interests of the country and the people. It can be added in this connection, and as a matter of importance, that there is not the slightest difference in regard to what is proper in judgment or action that the incoming Secretary, Mr. Carlisle, is not thoroughly committed to. Further than this, it can be stated the incoming President is thoroughly in accord with the declared financial intentions of the Harrison administration. At Mr. Cariisle's request Representative Ray-nor, of Maryland, to-day made a careful canvass of the House to discover the sentiments of the majority, both in regard to any further attempt to repeal the silverpurchase act and in regard to the Sherman amendment to the sundry civil bill, author-Raynor was compelled to admit to Mr. Carlisle that any further attempt to repeal the Sherman act would be useless and that the opposition to the Sherman amendment for the issue of bonds was so strong its doubted Mr. Carlisle made inquiries of the leaders and found Mr. Raynor's canvass verified. It is stated on the best authority that Mr. Carlisle will issue bonds, even if the Sherman amendment is defeated in the House, because the Sherman bond bill amendment simply enlarges the present power of the Secretary of the Treasury to ssue bonds under the redemption act. Mr. Carisle holds, as does Mr. Foster, that the redemption act itself confers ample authority on the Secretary of the Treas-

ury to issue bonds, Another interesting feature of the financial situation which has received but little attention of late is the fact that the receipts of the government will not be sufficient after the next fiscal year to meet the estimated expenditures. The figures submitted to Congress are within the limit, but in view of the extraordinary increase in pensions, and the great number of deficiencies now coming into sight, there is a danger that is calling for all of Mr. Cleveland's forethought. Mr. Harrison will have nothing to do with this, much to his relief, but it is the one bugbear of the incoming President.

SITUATION IN A NUTSHELL. To sum the whole situation up, there is the gold trouble, the silver problem and the question of a deficiency standing up baldly for the anxious consideration of the President-elect. There has not been so interesting a combination of delicate financial theories suggesting themselves for many years, and, as Mr. Cleveland would put it, it is a condition and not a theory that confronts him, and it is in this condition where lies the possible necessity of an early extra session of Congress. The Press Association reporter says:

'The financial situation was discussed at the Cabinet meeting this afternoon. Secretary of the Treasury Foster, it is understood, represented that by the treasury statement issued this afternoon the gold in the treasury was \$107,228,468, leaving \$7,228,468 free gold. From this was to be deducted the \$3,000,000 of gold taken from the subtreasury in New York for export today. It is stated that the President's position that no additional bonds should be issued at the present time sustained by Secretaries Rusk Elkins. Secretary Tracy, it is sided with Secretary the Treasury Foster in favor of taking some step toward the relief of the stringency by the issue of bonds. The result of the conference is stated on good authority to have been a decision not to issue bonds at this time. It cannot be learned that any alternative course of action was decided upon by the Cabinet in case the free gold in the treasury became exhausted. The feeling seemed to be that the emergency should not be met before it actually arrived. It is said that President Harrison is convinced that no necessity will arise for the sale of bonds to maintain the parity of the two metals. He has repeatedly declared that he will maintain that parity by every means in his power. This conviction is said to be based upon his observance of the fact that while he was on his bunting trip at Benjies there was a subsidence of the talk about issning bonds, which was renewed immediately upon his return. The President is credited with the belief that the demand for gold for export is not only artificial, but that it is part of a scheme, international in its scope, having for its object the issue of bonds. When it becomes apparent that no bonds will be 18sued his opinion is said to be that heavy drafts upon the treasury gold will cease.'

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Report of the American Delegates Submitted

to the Senate by the President WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. - The President today sent to the Senate the report of the American delegates to the international monetary conference held at Brussels, be-

ginning Nov. 22, 1892, accompanied by a translation of the proceedings, and an appendix, consisting of a series of documents relating to the monetary laws and monetary situation of the various countries. The committee begins its report with complimentary allusions to the treatment it received, the attendance of the delegates and the sentiment expressed by the president of the conference and others associated with them. After referring to the programme of the United States, which was discussed in all its phases, the delegates referred to the report of the committee of twelve, which reported affirmatively upon the one proposition that it was wise to withdraw from monetary circulation all the gold coins and all paper money redeemable in gold of a less denomination than £1. 20 france or 20 marks and substitute silver money for them. In the discussion of the various propositions the attitude of nearly all the governments was disclosed. The recognition was general in the conference of a monetary evil requiring a remedy. After citing copiously from speeches made, the text of the recess resolution is given. From these proceedings the delegates say it will be seen that the conference is to reconvene on the 30th of May, 1893. In the meantime it is expected that the propositions and plans already submitted, and such others as may be submitted to the president of the convention and by him transmitted to the several governments through their delegates, will be considered. It is anticipated that the delegates, upon the reassembling of the conference, will be able to state definitely the tiews of their respective governments as to what plans are practicable to secure the greater use of silver as a part of the metal-

lic money of the world. In concluding their report the delegates say they are glad to bear testimony to the earnest wish of the conference that a plan for the enlarged use of silver as money acceptable to the nations and adequate to the monetary situation may result from its deliberations. No recommendations or suggestions of any kind are made. The report is signed by W. B. Allison, chairman: John P. Jones, James B. McCreary, Henry W. Cannon and E. Benjamin Andrews. Edwin H. Terrell was not present when the report was signed.

Slight Gain in Stock of Gold.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.-No engagements of gold for shipment to Europe were made at the subtreasury to-day. On the other hand, \$300,000 in gold was turned in by city banks against shipments of currency to the West. The treasury gold stock was figured to-day at about \$104,000,000, or \$4,000,000 above the hundred million reserve. The official statement this morning showed an excess of about \$7,000,000, but from that about \$3,000,000 is to be deducted for the shipments made yesterday by the steamship Lahn, for Bremen.

A FAIR HAND AT THE LEVER.

West Virginia's Woman Engineer to Help Open the World's Fair.

CAIRO, W. Va., Feb. 21 .- Miss Ida Hewitt, who is known as the only female locomotive engineer in the world, has been engaged by the lady commissioners of the world's fair to run the first train over the grounds on the opening day of the exposition. She has made all her arrangements, and will leave here for Chicago about a week before the opening. Miss Hewitt has had an elaborate and unique wardrobe prepared for her use during the fair, one of the notable costumes being that of a Spanish girl of the fourteenth century, which she will wear on the engine during her first trip. She is a pretty girl of a pronounced brunette type, and the costume is

wonderfully becoming. Speaking of Miss Hewitt one of the world's fair commissioners, who visited her here, said: "I think this young woman will prove one of the great attractions of the fair, especially to those interested in machinery and the work a woman can do the world. She is as modest and maidenly as any young woman I have ever met, and the one cross of her life is the notoriety her success as an engineer has thrust upon her. The commissioners had much trouble in inducing her to run the engine at the fair, as she shrank from appearing as a sort of "freak" before the many people whom she knew would be there. Of course everything will be done to make her stay in Chicago pleasant and profitable, and the girl will not be permitted to regret her appearance at the fair.' A proposition was made some time ago to Miss Hewitt to become a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, She naively replied that, while she could not find it in her heart to attempt becoming

brother to them, she would be a sister as long as she lived. The road on which Miss Hewitt learned her business, and on which she is now running regularly, is known as the Cairo & Little Kanawha, and is a feeder of the Baltimore & Ohio at Cairo from the lumber districts lying back from the railroad in that vioinity. It is largely owned by the father of the young woman, who is a man of prominence and wealth. The calling this girl saw fit to adopt has not unsexed her in the least. She is known as a model housekeeper, and is thoroughly well up in all the little details of that kind to which she devotes much of her leisure when of her "run."

SUED BY ANNA DICKINSON.

Four New York Newspapers Charged with Libel and Asked to Pay \$50,000 Each.

New York, Feb. 21 .- Miss Anna E. Dickinson has commenced four actions for libel against four morning newspapers of this city. The articles claimed as libelous were published about the time that Miss Dickinson claimed she was forcibly and wrongfully taken to and incarcerated in the asylum for the insane at Danville, Pa., the latter part of February, 1891, and the parts she claims as libelous are those wherein she is described as a raving maniac and the strange things stated to have been done by her as snowing her to have been insahe, Miss Dickinson denies that she was insane, and denies that she did the acts published of her. In each case damages are laid at

Winter Wheat in Bad Condition, CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Farmers' Review to morrow will say: "Reports on winter wheat show that in most of the States a critical point has been reached, and on the next few weeks will depend the future of the crop. In Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky there has been so much freezing and thawing, alternating with ice and snow, that many of the correspondents confess themselves at this time unable to tell the exact condition of the plant. . In some sections the snow melted and formed ice over the wheat, and this ice was in turn covered with a heavy blanket of snow, which still remains. In such cases it can only be conjectured as to the condition. In other places the ice and snow have melted and the top of the plant seems to be in bad shape, but the roots are apparently all right. In yet other localities the plant has been frozen out."

Homestend Strike Leaders Out of Prison. PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.-Hugh O'Donnell Jack Clifford and Hugh Ross, leaders of the Homestead strike, charged with riot, conspiracy and treason, were released this morning on \$10,000 bail each. The accused have been in jail for three months. They left for Homestead at once. There was great rejoicing at Homestead

over the arrival of the liberated leaders. Their coming was not known, and but few people were at the station when they stepped off the train, but the news soon spread and the homes of the men were crowded all day with friends who came to tender their congratulations.

An Alabama Negro Lynched. SPRINGFIELD, Ala., Feb. 21 .- A mob took Richard Mays, alias "Doc" Moore, from jail and lynched bim. The culprit was a negro about nineteen years of age, and the offense for which he was hanged was an attempt to assault Mrs. McDoyer. The lynching took place at 1 o'clock this morn-

Fifty Deaths from Spotted Fever. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21 .- Spotted fever has been epidemic in Marshall county for several weeks, and fifty deaths are reported. Dr. McCormack has ordered Dr. Frank Boyd, of Paris, to proceed to the infected district and take the necessary measures to prevent the spread of the plague.